

Alexandria



Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1802.

[No. 501.]

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction
Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in
hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bbls.
New-England Rum in bbls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhdls.
Sugar in bbls.
Soap
Candles and } in boxes,
Chocolate
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Tig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Serge, lappet, jacquet and book mus-
lins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and mus-
lins,
Linen and cotton checks,
Handkerchiefs, flags and chequered silk
handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

July 21 A. m.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhdls.
Sugar in hhdls and bbls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
abated.

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznabergs,
Sail cloth of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camberick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue Master.

July 23

NOTICE.

Whereas Certificates for Forty
SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot
described, have been either lost, mislaid
or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all trans-
fer of said stock is stopped with the Marine
Insurance Company, and application is
made for a renewal of said Certificates, of
which all persons will be pleased to take
notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for

ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates
483 at 4300 inclusive issued in the name of
453 at 4262 ditto. | Joseph Cary
473 at 4283 ditto, issued in the name of Jo-
hn Baynes Nibley, and by those gentlemen re-
spective transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, w
hose name they at present stand.

June 29.

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and
store, on King-street, next door to Mr.
Koone's tavern. Possession may be had
the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

June 29.

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the
Red House, in Prince William county,
by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,
lying in the counties of Prince William
and Loudoun, near the said Red House.
Terms of payment as follow. One fourth
part of the purchase money to be paid on
the first day of January, 1803, and the
other three fourth parts thereof to be paid
at three subsequent annual payments.—
Bonds, with approved security, to be
given by the purchasers at the time of sale,
and interest thereon to be paid at the rate
of six per cent. from the first day January,
1803. If the first payment of the pur-
chase money be not punctually made, the
land to be again exposed to sale, by the
subscribers for ready money; if the land
should not then sell for the full amount of
the said purchase money, the purchaser or
urchasers to be accountable upon their
bonds for the deficiency. If the first pay-
ment be punctually made, title will be given
to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must
be executed by them for securing the future
payments, which deeds of trust will be
acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale
for ready money, by the trustees, for the
full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue
of the deeds of trust, if any one of the fu-
ture annual payments be not punctually
made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit
purchasers, who will have the right of
selecting them after the 20th day of Au-
gust next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nel-
son, deceased.

July 14. tdf

Notice is hereby given,
To the stockholders of the Bank of A-
lexandria, that a dividend of four and a
half per cent. on the capital stock of said
Bank is this day declared; which will
be ready to be paid to them or their legal
representatives on Thursday next the 8th
instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

July 5. d4w

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed
yourselves for some time past, to getting
over my fences and treading down my
wheat and other grain, and more especial-
ly to such as are in the habit of getting
into my garden, and orchard on Hunting
Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit
and vegetables; I warn you, that you
will be brought to disgrace and punishment
before a court of justice, if you do
not desist.

R. T. HOOD.

July 2. d

JUST RECEIVED

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for
sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince
Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year
old, and an assortment of liquors,
Best fresh teas, coffee,
Loaf and brown sugar,
First quality Spanish legars,
Best English cheese,
Excellent soft shelled almonds,
Box and jar raisins fresh and nice,
Excellent prunes,
Anchovies of the last importation,
Olives of ditto,
Best tallad oil,
Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,
Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,
Market, cane and work baskets,
Philadelphia cedar ware,
Gl. Ware of different kinds,
Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of
Crockery Ware, and a number of other
articles.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 14.

NOTICE.

THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE

master; about two years

old, built in this place by

Mr. John Hunter, a fine

strong well built, fast sail-

ing vessel—(no accident

happening) is intended to be in London to

bring out the Spring Goods; will sail as

soon from London as any vessel from that

port for the United States, and intended

a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.

JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Aey Tobacco consigned to

Messrs. James and John Wilson, London,

the usual advance will be made, upon ap-

plication to

JAMES WILSON.

July 3. d

FOR HAVRE,

The fine new ship

RICHMOND,

50 to 100 Hds. will be

taken on freight, to address of Messrs

Collow, Freres, Carmichael, & Co. if

early application is made.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain

Rudd, or

A. HENDERSON & Co.

Capt. Rudd will pay no debts contract-
ed by any of his crew.

For sale Bills on Paris, payable in Lon-
don, and on London direct.

A. H. & Co.

July 15. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seaman, via
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS

for the season, which are now opening and

will be sold low by the package or piece,

and he is in daily expectation of receiving

further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,

China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

Wanted,

A FEMALE SERVANT.

One who understands cooking and wash-
ing.—Apply to the Printer.

July 20. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a deed of trust,
from Bernard Ghequier to the subscriber
to secure Korn & Wisemiller, as indorf-
ers of certain notes drawn by the said Ber-
nard Ghequier, negotiable at the bank of
Alexandria, and there discounted for his
accommodation.

On the fifth day of August

next will be exposed to sale, for ready
money, upon the premises

A LOT OF GROUND,

with several valuable improvements there-
on, lying on the east side of Fairfax Street,
between King and Prince streets, in the
town of Alexandria; fronting 23 feet up
on Fairfax-Street and running back eighty
feet.

JOHN THOMAS RICKETTS.

July 17. ddf

NOTICE.

Is HEREBY GIVEN, that an annual meet-
ing of the Stockholders of the POTO-
MACK COMPANY will be held at
Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on
Monday the 2d day of August next, as by
law directed; to elect a President and
Directors for the ensuing year, when the
Treasurer's account of disbursements since
the last annual meeting will be laid before
them.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOSEPH CARLETON, Treasurer.

George-Town, July 13.

Public Sale.

Will be added to our Sales on Saturday
next,

300 Check Shirts,

3 Bales Oznaburgs.

THOS. MOORE,

Pioneer.

July 22.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylva-

nia and

SWEDISH BAR IRON.

of different sizes, which he will sell at the
lowest current price:—also,

Coarse Salt,

James River Coal,

Twitt Tobacco in kegs, of first and second

quality,

Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhdls. and bbls.

Tar, Pork,

Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,

Handspikes,

Fleur in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his

mill and in town.

7th m. r.

The subscriber returns his sincere

thanks to the public for past favors
and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has new on hand and offers for sale

at his store in Prince Street.

Holland gin, French brandy,

Jamaica Spirits,

Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,

Green Coffee, Teas,

Loaf and brown sugars,

Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh

An Act to incorporate a Company for establishing a turnpike road from the intersection of Duke Street in the town of Alexandria, with the south west line of the District of Columbia, to the ford of Little river where the turnpike road now crosses it.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly,* That William Hardgrave and John Thomas Ricketts in the county of Fairfax, Israel Lucy and Bill Powell in the county of Loudoun, David Hunter and William Riddle in the county of Berkeley, Thomas Hammond and Matthew Fram in the county of Jefferson, Bushrod Taylor and William Division in the county of Frederick, Samuel Caudle and William Steenberger in the county of Shenandoah, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, to open books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions; in each of which books they shall enter as follows, to wit: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed do promise to pay to the president and directors of the Little river turnpike company, the sum of one hundred dollars for each share of stock in the said company, set opposite to our respective names." Every person at the time of subscribing shall pay to some one of the commissioners the sum of ten dollars for each share by him subscribed, to be by the said commissioners paid to the president and directors who shall be elected agreeably to this act; and the said president and directors shall have power to demand from the subscribers from time to time such advance on their respective shares, as the wants of the company may require, until the whole of their subscriptions shall be paid, giving at least one month's notice thereof in one or more newspapers in Alexandria, the city of Washington, George Town and Winchester, and if any person so subscribing shall fail to make any of the said payments, he shall forfeit the sum or sums so paid before him, to the use of the said road, and shall also forfeit his right to his subscription for such share or shares, and the president & directors shall have power to dispose of such forfeited share or shares for the use of the said road.

Sec. 2. That as soon as two hundred shares shall be subscribed the said commissioners or any four of them, may call a meeting of the subscribers, at Leesburg in the county of Loudoun, giving one month's notice thereof in at least one newspaper in Alexandria, the city of Washington, George Town and Winchester, at which time and place the said subscribers by a majority of votes delivered in person or by proxy duly authorized, shall elect one president, four directors, one treasurer, and such other officers as they shall think necessary, to conduct the business of the said company for one year, and until such other officers shall be chosen, and may also make such bye-laws & regulations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state, as shall be necessary for well ordering and conducting the affairs of the said company. Provided that no person have more than ten votes at any election or in any question which may occur at any meeting. And immediately after such election, the said president and directors shall inform the Governor of this state thereof, who shall by letters patent under his hand and the seal of the state, create the subscribers and those who shall afterwards subscribe, to the number of two hundred additional shares, into a body politic and corporate by the name and style of *The President, Directors, and Company of the Little river turnpike Company*, and the said subscribers by the same name, shall have perpetual succession and all the privileges incident to a corporation.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the president and directors cause to be written or printed, certificates for the shares of the stock in the said company, and shall deliver one such certificate, signed by the president and countersigned by the treasurer to each person for every share subscribed by him, which certificate shall be transferable by him, subject however to all payments due, or to grow due thereon, and such assignee having first caused the transfer or assignment to be entered in a book of the company to be kept for that purpose, shall thenceforth become a member of the said company.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said president and directors, their superintendents, surveyors, engineers, artists and chain-bearers, may enter into and upon all the lands, tenements and enclosures, through which the said turnpike road passes, and to examine all beds of stone or

gravel in the vicinity, which may be necessary for making the said road; first giving notice of their intention to the owners thereof, and if they cannot agree with such owner for any wood, gravel, stone or other materials for the said purposes, they shall appoint three disinterested freeholders, any two of whom may appraise the same; or if the said owner shall refuse to join in the choice, then the appointment of such freeholders to be made by some justice of the peace of the county, and the said president and directors on paying the said appraised value thereof, may lawfully enter into the said lands, tenements and enclosures, and dig, cut and carry away, any of the said materials, doing as little damage as possible, and repairing any breaches they may make in the enclosures, and making amends for any damage in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said president and directors shall have power to make bridges over all the water courses crossing the said road, whenever they shall be found necessary, and shall make the said road thirty feet in width, with a sufficient ditch on each side, twenty feet of which road shall be well covered with gravel or stone in such places as shall require it, so as to render the passing of wagons thereon as easy and convenient as possible, and they the said president and directors, shall forever hereafter keep the same in good and perfect order and repair, the whole extent of the said road.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the said president and directors shall have power to run the said road in any course they shall suppose most eligible, taking into view shortness of distance, the nature of the ground and other circumstances; their superintendents, surveyors, engineers, and chain bearers to enter into and upon all and every lands, tenements and enclosures through which the said intended road may be thought proper to pass, and to examine the ground for that purpose, and to survey, lay down and mark out, such route or tract for the same, as in the best of their judgment will combine shortness of distance with the most convenient and practicable ground; and if the proprietor or proprietors of any ground thro' which the said road may pass shall require compensation for the same, and also for the additional fencing which may be thereby rendered necessary, and the president and directors shall not be able to agree with them or their agents for the price thereof, the said president and directors may apply to the court of the county in which the land lies, whose duty it shall be to direct the sheriff of the said county, to summon twelve disinterested freeholders, who being first sworn, shall view the said ground, and assess the value thereof and any other damages in the manner prescribed by an act entitled "An act concerning public roads," which assessment shall be paid by the said president and directors or their agent, before the road shall be opened thro' the said ground; and any ground which may be necessary to erect houses on for the toll gatherers, may be condemned and paid for in like manner.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as the said president and directors shall have completed the said road, ten miles from the District of Columbia, towards Little river, and so from time to time, any other like distance progressively, they shall give notice thereof to the governor of this state, who shall forthwith appoint three skilful persons, to view and examine the same and to report to him whether the said road is so far executed according to the meaning of this act, and if their report be in the affirmative the said Governor shall permit them to erect such and so many gates or turnpikes upon the said road as will be necessary, and also to appoint toll gatherers for the purpose of collecting the tolls herein granted to the said company, that is to say: For every score of ten miles on the said road, the following sums, and so in proportion for every greater or lesser distance: viz. For every score of sheep twelve cents, for every score of hogs twelve cents, for every score of cattle twenty five cents, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number; or every horse six cents, for every two wheeled riding carriage twelve and a half cents, for every four wheeled riding carriage twenty five cents, for every cart or waggon the wheels whereof do not exceed four inches in breadth, six cents, for each horse drawing the same; if the wheels exceed four inches and are less than seven inches in breadth, three cents for each horse drawing the same, and where the breadth of the wheels exceed seven inches,

two cents for each horse drawing the same, and every mule or ox drawing any waggon or cart, shall be estimated in paying the said tolls as equal to a horse; *Provided always,* That return waggon and carts shall be subject to no toll whatever, unless they shall have a load exceeding five hundred weight, in which case they shall pay the same tolls as by this act established; and provided also, that nothing in this act shall extend to those travelling up or down the stage road leading from Colchester to Alexandria, nor to the roads falling into the said stage road below the ford of Great Hunting creek; and until the said road shall be completed, the county courts of Loudoun and Fairfax shall be, and they are hereby empowered and required to appoint overseers, and to allot the male laboring rishables residing within three miles of the road as at present established, to work thereon, not exceeding six days in any one year.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if the said company shall neglect to keep the said road in repair for the space of five days, and information thereof shall be given to any justice of the peace in the neighborhood, he shall issue a warrant to a constable, commanding him to summon three freeholders to meet at a certain time and at the place complained of, both to be mentioned in the warrant, previous reasonable notice having been given to the person entrusted with the repair thereof, and it on enquiry by the said freeholders, in presence of a justice of the peace, the said road shall be found to be out of order according to the true meaning of this act, the tolls shall cease to be demanded at the nearest gate, until such defective part of the said road shall be put in proper repair, and moreover the person entrusted by the said company with the repair thereof, shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered by warrant with costs, before a justice of the peace, one moiety to the use of the poor of the county, and the other to the person prosecuting for the same.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if the said company shall not proceed to carry on the said work, within one year after the first day of March next, & shall not within seven years thereafter, complete the said road, according to the true meaning of this act, in either of these cases, the legislature of this state, may resume all the rights and privileges hereby granted to the said company.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the tolls herein allowed, shall be subject to the control of the legislature at the end of seven years after the completion of the said road, or at any time thereafter; provided, that they shall not be so reduced as to make them net less than fifteen per centum, on the whole stock of the said company in any one year, to the share holders therein.

Sec. 11. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

**CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES.**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 1, 1802.

Debate on the motion to "recommit the report of the committee of investigation."

Mr. DAWSON said, he did not rise to answer the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Griswold) because he thought that had been ably done by the gentleman last up, and because his observations did not command that respect; but he rose to prevent any improper impression, which the misrepresentations of that gentleman might possibly make respecting himself. That gentleman stated that a member of this house was appointed to an official station on a foreign mission. As stated by the gentleman from Maryland, I did receive the appointment some time last March, said Mr. Dawson. During my absence, the people of my district elected me member of this house, sometime in October my business was closed: I arrived here some time in January, but did not receive salary as a member, till some days after my arrival, and till after I had taken my seat. This is well known to that and every other gentleman. Every gentleman must also know, that I could not be a member of this house until I took my seat, while exercising the business of the nation abroad. I must therefore say, that unless the other observations of the Gentleman (Mr. Griswold) are better founded than his relation of facts, they deserve very little credit indeed.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS always thought that a motion to recommit a report, was grounded upon the insufficiency of that report as to facts. But he had hearkened with much attention, and had not discovered any arguments built on a mistatement of facts. If no facts are mistated, then the motion must necessarily fail. That the committee have not given a full and ample report upon the accounts, is admitted in the report; they say that the business was of such a nature, that it was not in their power, during their limited period to do it. It was not uncommon, or contrary to rule, for committees to report in part, and this might be taken as a report in part. Did the gentleman mean to say, that no report ought to have been made, till all the subject upon which the committee might have turned their attention had been fully examined? The committee have said, that there are many things which they should have investigated if they had time. It is not certain, for instance, to what length the construction of the laws have been carried. The gentleman has said, that certain construction has been put upon laws making certain appropriations, and this house has nothing to do with it. With this we cannot agree as a legislative body, because if this length can be admitted any thing can. However men might differ in committees, it is for the house to determine, on the facts stated in their report. Here the committee have reported certain facts: they have brought into view, the use to which certain appropriations, were applied, to support which they have produced documents so far as they were able. It is for the house, upon a view of these facts to say whether or not, the money has been applied to their proper uses, as directed by law. Upon this single point, he thought the question turned, whether or not these facts were mistated, if not there could be no ground for a recommitment.

Mr. BAYARD. I flatter myself, though, perhaps vainly, if this report be recommitted, it will assume a very different shape, both in form and substance, upon its appearance at a subsequent session. The report though the long work of near half a year, is extremely immature and incomplete. Having been a member of the committee, although of the minority, I have a right to suppose myself acquainted with its proceedings. It was impossible from the course pursued, for the committee to have any correct knowledge, or certain opinion, as to the results which compose their report. We had no time to compare them with the details contained in the documents, transmitted to us from the offices, and from which they were derived. Gentlemen may consider me if they please, as speaking only of the minority of the committee, for I can speak with certainty only in relation to them. Though the committee existed for more than four months, the report which has been made, was not the subject of consideration half the number of days. We had notice one evening to meet the next morning at 10 o'clock, to receive the report of the committee. I was astonished. The committee had directed no report to be drawn up, they had agreed to no fact, nor resolved upon any principle. We were summoned to meet at the hour to which the house was adjourned, and of consequence had no more time for our deliberation, than the period of grace, between the nominal hour of adjournment, and the actual time of the house being called to order. The report was produced and once read. There was not time to compare the statements made, with the documents referred to. Our opinions, were immediately called for upon the report, as the intention was to present it that morning to the house. Upon a greater part of the report it was impossible for some of us to form so hasty an opinion, but there were some things obviously exceptionable. I shall not be considered, as finding fault with the chairman of the committee, I presume he considered himself as conforming to the ordinary course of proceeding. Some of the exceptions which occurred to us upon the cursory reading of the report were stated I will not say that a word was not corrected but no material change was suffered. Observing that the official conduct of Mr. Stoddert, was deeply implicated in the report, we urged that common justice required, that as Mr. Stoddert was on the spot, that we should hear his defence, before we passed our judgments upon his acts. Upon this point the minority were joined by the chairman, and a letter was in consequence addressed to the late secretary, requesting him to explain

the grounds derived to furnish At our m Stoddert's been man vity the re referred to attempts h turned to o aise of ju whole con madversion po to Mr. It was p be allowed The chair with of the reports sho the commi ever wait Upon the to introduc which had ministrati dered as with acts which we majority After one report was adopted b morning, loose. I have that the ground set that It was us to we fider the amine th taiced in ed by the forms of our couc was usual gree upon the a report to a In the pr not been by the in its con If the contains der discu fully inva refutat mi been var As it of pree I had co fell under tentio on abandoned This i imprel from any m had made any confi prepared been diffi conceived been mad any one that any been subje I see i the year en to the inclusiv fury, ch exceeding upwards of onacc year sev to eighti creding on accou ballance more th This stan more for mitted to merr error no one f with any an opin due to t the doc fums sta

always thought a report, was
certain of that re-
had hearkened
had not disco-
It on a mifate-
s are mifated,
certainly tall,
not given a full
accounts, is ad-
they say that the
ture, that it was
ing their limited
or uncommon, or
committees to report
taken as a re-
gentleman mean
at to have been
ect upon which
e turned their
examined? The
there are many
have investigated,
is not certain,
h the construc-
n carried. The
certain construc-
s making cer-
is house has no
because if this
any thing can
in committees,
ine, on the fact
ere the commit-
cts: they have
e to which cer-
plied, to sup-
duced documents
It is for the
e facts to lay
has been ap-
as directed by
int, he thought
er or not thefe
there could be
ent.
atter myself,
this report be
e a very dif-
and subitance,
sequent session,
g work of near
mature and in-
member of the
e minority, I
self acquainted
was impossible
the committee
edge, or certain
which compose
tained in the
s from the offi-
were derived.
e if they please,
minority of the
with certain
en. Though
ore than four
as been made,
federation half
had notice one
morning at 10
rt of the com-
. The com-
rt to be drawn
ct, nor reflo-
We were sum-
to which the
r deliberation,
between the
nt, and the ac-
called to or-
oed and once
to compare the
documents re-
were immedi-
report, as the
that morning
ter part of the
some of us to
it there were
epionable. I
s finding fault
e committee, I
was conform-
of proceeding
which occurred to
of the report
that a word
aterial change
as deeply im-
erged that com-
s Mr. Stoddert
our judgement
point the min-
airman, and a
dressed to the
him to explain

the grounds from which the authority was derived to make certain disbursements. He was allowed till the next morning to furnish an answer to the committee. At our meeting the ensuing day, Mr. Stoddert's answer was received. He had been manifestly hurried, but to the minority of the committee the answer was entirely satisfactory. We endeavored to vary the report, accordingly or at least to have the secretary's letter, annexed and referred to among the documents. The attempts however were overruled. It occurred to us at this time, that we were bound to observe at least, the same appearance of justice in relation to Mr. Tracy, whose conduct was the subject of our animadversion, which had been shewn in respect to Mr. Stoddert.

It was therefore insisted, before the report was made, that Mr. Tracy, should be allowed an opportunity of explanation. The chairman so far complied with the will of the minority, as to agree that the report should be shewn by a member of the committee to Mr. Tracy and his answer waited for till the next morning. Upon the third day we made an effort to introduce into the report, several cases which had occurred under the present administration, which the minority considered as standing upon the same ground, with acts of the former administration, which were condemned in the report. The effort was vain. The cases referred to, were distinguished by the vote of the majority from those which were stated. After one or two small amendments, the report was offered for our agreement, and adopted by four against three. The same morning the chairman presented it to the house.

I have made this statement in order that the house, may be acquainted with the ground upon which I undertook to assert that the report was immature.

It was impossible in the time allowed us to weigh the evidence of facts, to consider the soundness of principles, or to examine the correctness of statements contained in the report. It will be perceived by those who are accustomed to the forms of proceeding upon committees, that our course has been entirely novel. It was usual heretofore for a committee to agree upon the substance of their report and then to instruct their chairman to draw up a report in conformity to their opinion. In the present instance, our opinions had not been asked, upon any point embraced by the report, before it was offered to us in its complete form.

If the points and cases which the report contains, had been separately brought under discussion, they would have been more fully investigated and considered, and the result might in consequence possibly have been varied.

As it regarded myself, this new mode of proceeding was a complete surprise. I had concluded from every thing which fell under my observation, that the intention of making a report was entirely abandoned.

This inference was drawn from the small impression which had ever been observable from any discovery which the committee had made, as well as from the omission of any consultation which usually had been preparatory to a report. It would have been difficult for any of those, to have conceived that such a report would have been made, who had never previously, from any one member of the committee, heard that any one act of the administration had been discovered worthy of being made the subject of our censorial power.

I see it stated in the report, that from the year seventeen hundred and ninety seven to the year eighteen hundred and one inclusive, a sum was advanced by the treasury, chargeable to the war department, exceeding ten millions of dollars, of which upwards of three million remains unsettled or unaccounted for. And that from the year seventeen hundred and ninety eight to eighteen hundred and one, a sum exceeding nine million has been advanced on account of the navy department, and a balance unaccounted for, or unsettled, of more than four millions now remains. This statement may be warranted by the mere form in which the balances are transmitted to us, but is calculated to make the most erroneous impression. When the document containing the balances was sent to us, no one supposed it to afford any light, as to the objects of our investigation, or to furnish any complete information, upon which an opinion could be formed as to the monies due to the United States. The face of the document itself, attests that of the sums stated to be unsettled, the greater

part had in fact been accounted for, and the formal closing of the accounts, not having been considered very important either to the government or to individuals, they have remained open from the most trivial impediments. It would seem from the mode in which these balances are sustained, that if 100,000 dollars have been advanced on a contract and 99,999 have been accounted for, yet the whole balance will appear to be due, till a voucher is produced for the last dollar. It appears also, in the face of the document, that balances are in some instances, stated due to the United States, where it is manifested that the sum stated as a balance was payment of a debt due from the government. Many of the items, are money paid to the officers of the army and navy on their amount of pay and subsistence, where the money was due for services. Nay, there are cases where money has been advanced an account, and afterwards, upon the inspection of the vouchers the balance ascertained and paid, and yet from the account not being formerly closed, the whole sum appears and is reckoned among the balances due to the United States.

More than four millions were stated as unsettled balances upon the transactions of the navy department. I remember well, when we were in the office of the accountant of that department, the accountant stated it as his opinion, that the treasury were not in advance for the department, more than 500,000; and that from his knowledge of the state of those advances, he did not think the United States would lose 10,000 dollars, upon all the transactions of the department. I was struck with the information, knowing that the contracts of the government, are formed and executed by advances and considering that 10,000 could be deemed but a very small loss upon an expenditure of 10,000,000 dollars, I consider it as an example of skill, vigilance and success in the management of the public affairs, that is rarely afforded even in the conduct of private concerns. What has been remarked with respect to the navy, equally applies to the war department.

The aggregate balance of near four million, stated as unsettled or unaccounted for, in the report, is composed of items, which explained by the notes annexed to them, appear chiefly to be accounted for, to the war department. One item which enters into the general balance, is a sum exceeding eight hundred & eighty thousand dollars. It appears that Gen. Wilkins, has furnished vouchers for the whole amount of the advances made to him, but has not furnished accounts for a small quantity of public property sold on the Ohio, (I believe some boat) and therefore the account is not closed, and the whole amount ever advanced to him is computed among the unsettled balances. I understood the accountant was satisfied with General Wilkins' account.

Mr. Nicholson. The gentleman says the accountant of the war department, was satisfied with the accounts of Gen. Wilkins. I did not understand the fact so. Vouchers were sent on but they were not satisfactory.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Arrived ship *Fortitude*, Waterman, Cape de Verds; schr. *Rover*, Buck, New-Orleans; *Lioness*, Seaman, Richmond; sloop *Swan*, Knapp, Boston.

Cleared, brig *Volunteer*, Haste, Surinam; *Auroa*, Waring, Monferrat; *Washington*, Hazard, St. Kitts; *Demophilus*, Jones, Port Republican.

Schr. *Rover*, Buck, from New Orleans, left there, Eliza, Churnside, for Philadelphia, to sail next day; *Amiable Creole*, West, from Liverpool, in the river, on her way up to New Orleans; brig *Dispatch*, Stewart, to sail in two weeks for Philadelphia; sloop *Sally*, Wilkinson, for do. in one week; schr. *Experiment*, —, from Baltimore, not begun to unload; ship *Augusta*, —, from New York, in the River.

June 21, in the river Mississippi, spoke schr. *Peggy* and *Polly* from New York; schooner *Maria* from Baltimore; ship *Hannah* of Alexandria, from Cape Francois; and 13 others, mostly Spaniards, 22d, spoke schooner *Morning Star*, Ober, of Portland from Jamaica; July 7th, spoke schooner *Lydia* of Philadelphia, Brown, bound from Havana to Cape Francois, with her outward bound cargo of Flour. 16th in lat. 37, long 74, 40, spoke schooner *Britannia*, Foster, bound from Salem to Baltimore.

Ship *Fortitude*, Waterman, from Cape de

Verds. Left at Bonavista the brig *Peacock*, of Bolton bound to Sumatra; ship *Ambition*, Brown, of New York, for Eauxima, from Lisbon; ship *Grand Sachet*, Roberts, from Lymington bound to Newport; William and Little John, Fiddick from Rotterdam, for Norfolk; schr. *Betty*, Coffin, of Nantucket; ship *Eliza*, Ladd, from Rotterdam for Boston; ship *Charles*, Crocker, for do. On the 17th June触触 at the Isle of May, and left there, ship *Fan Virginia*, Davis, of Norfolk; Diana, Waterman, of New Bedford, bound on a whaling voyage; *Payette*, Bulings, of Philadelphia. The ship *Franklin*, of Salem, capt. Townsend, from Rotterdam to the E. Indies, got on shore near Helvoetsluys, but got off without much damage.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

HEALTH OFFICE,

July 20th, 1802.

It is with much satisfaction, the board of Health have it in their power to inform the public, that the malignant fever in the neighbourhood of Vine street wharf continues to decline.

From the reports of their Committee this morning, it appears, that only 3 persons remain sick with fever, one of whom is considered in danger.

By order of the Board.

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President.

Attest,

BENJ. F. GARRIGUES, Secretary.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

There will be a Tea-Party to-morrow evening, at the Brumallow, at the usual hour.

Extract of a letter from *Cape Francois*, dated the 8th inst., to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"While I am doing my best, the pleasure of acknowledging your favor, captain — has arrived and we are sorry indeed there happens to be such a quantity of flour in the cargo, particularly at this moment. If we knew where to send her with the flour, with hopes of doing better to leeward, it would be a consolation, but several caravels having gone to Port au Prince gives us no encouragement to send there."

London Papers to May 27.

Were brought by capt. Redman, of the ship *Confidence*, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. We have extracted the most prominent articles of their contents. The report of a new attempt on the life of Bonaparte is contained in the latest paper. It appears to have obtained but little credit in England. We must, however, wait the next arrival for decision upon it. It is not too strange to be true! — The French Tribune and Legislative Body have decided in favor of the establishment of a "Legion of Honor," and the revival of Negro Slavery and the Slave Trade. The report on the latter subject was made by a citizen Ader. There were a considerable number of votes in the negative respecting the creation of the new military order. The session of the Legislative Body terminated on the 20th of May.

(B. & P. pap.)

LONDON, May 24.

FRENCH LEGION "OF HONOR."

A strong and unexpected opposition has manifested itself in the French legislature. Our readers know, that a plan has been proposed for establishing a legion of honor, the nature of which we have already explained. The proposition was warmly recommended in the tribune by *Lucien Bonaparte*. A member of the name of *Savoy Rollin* attacked it with spirit and with great strength of argument. He considered it as the introduction of hereditary and military nobility into the public. *Chauvelin*, who was ambassador to this country before the war, opposed it with equal warmth, and condemned it as in the highest degree unconstitutional. *Lucien Bonaparte* answered Rollin and Chauvelin with some pertinacity, and inveighed against them as having attacked the government. The plan, however, was adopted by the Tribune; but the division upon it was 56 to 38.

In the legislative body the opposition was as strong. Our readers know, that by the constitution of that body, that assembly decides upon a plan without hearing speeches from any of its members. — Orators from the government, and a delegation from the tribune, plead before it, either for or against any measure, and the assembly proceeds to the vote after it has heard them. On the 19th, at night the discussion upon the legion of honor was opened in the legislative body. *Lucien Bonaparte* defended it and anadverted upon the objections made to it in the Tribune. At midnight the legislative body divided and adopted the plan by a majority of 166 to 110. So strong a minority as had not been seen for some time,

SLAVE TRADE.

The principle of establishing the Slave Trade has been adopted, after much opposition. The numbers were 30 for and 27 against it, in the Tribune; and 211 for and 62 against it in the legislative body. The Treaty of Amiens has been unanimously approved of by the latter; a medal is to be struck commemorative of it.

END OF THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 20th the Legislative Body terminated its session. A Counsellor of State complimented it in the name of the Government upon the services it had conferred upon the country. He took a review of the laws that had been passed — of the restoration of peace to Europe — and of the re-establishment of the Catholic worship. He communicated to the Assembly the objects that yet remained to be accomplished, and the measures which would be submitted to them in the next session. The civil, commercial, judicial, and criminal codes are to be laid before them, but the manner in which they will differ from the mode adopted when the civil code was last presented to the legislature.

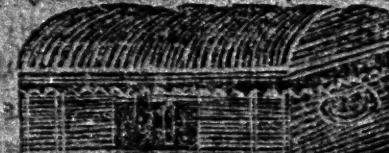
The French funds are 364,450.

Thomas Paine on his return to America, will have to receive about 12 years rent of the lot of ground assigned to him by Congress. Though but a small part of it is in a state of cultivation, land has so rapidly risen in value in the maritime states of America since his arrival in Europe, that his small lot would now sell at upwards of 4000.

[Paris Pap.]

ANECDOTE.

Two Sachems of the Western Indians, in making a tour to Philadelphia, dined at the house of Fortune, amidst a splendid circle, and observing mustard upon the table, one of them took a spoonful at once in his mouth, which soon caused the tears to run plentifully down his rugged countenance; but collecting himself in a moment, and perhaps not less desirous to conceal his ignorance than to see his companion caught in the same manner, when asked by his brother Sachem the cause of his crying, replied without hesitation, that it was caused by his reflecting upon the goodness of his father who was slain in battle. This answer appeared satisfactory to the inquisitive chief, while the rest of the company, out of tenderness to these unrefined sons of nature, could only, with the utmost exertions restrain themselves from open laughter. — From this moment, the one who had learned by experience the qualities of mustard, kept his eye constantly on his tawny brother of the wilderness, until at length he enjoyed the superlative pleasure of beholding him take a spoonful into his mouth in the same manner he had just done himself, and which was productive of the same effect. The former now in his turn requested of his companion the reason of his shedding tears, and was answered with Indian readiness and wit — Because you was not killed when your father was.



EPHRAIM GILMAN, TRUNK MAKER,

ROYAL STREET, near the market;

After tendering his unfeigned acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for their support hitherto, begs leave to mention that he has on hand a general assortment of TRUNKS, which he is determined to sell on the very lowest terms, and will make great allowance to those who purchase to sell again.

N. B. Trunks repaired as usual.

A steady, industrious mechanic, or shop-keeper, (who is not more easily than a trunk maker) may be accommodated, at the above place, with a commodious shop, fronting the street, and sole use of an excellent cellar, if required, under very moderate rent.

July 23.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on SATURDAY the 28th day of August next, on the premises,

Sixty Acres of LAND, near the old Court House, in Fairfax county and adjoining the lands of Wm. Deneale and Henry Gunnell; this land is of good quality, and produces good corn and wheat, and is sold by virtue of a deed of trust from Edward Adams and Jemima his wife to me, to satisfy a debt due from the said Edward Adams to William Deneale, amounting to £70, with interest from 17th June, 1799.

JAMES WILLEY, Trustee.

July 23.

2000.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-
age.

May 18.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NORFOLK,
And for sale at my store, lower end of
Prince-Street.

Fresh LEMONS & LIMES,
Best Smithfield Salt. Petred
Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.
ABEL WILLIS.

July 17.

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Ware-
house, Prince Street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings,
Russia and Ravens Duck } per-bale or
And India Cotton piece,

German Linens and one trunk sewing

Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handsome Looking Glasses
in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, women's and

children's shoes, coats, and fine,

Hyson,

Young Hyson and } TE. 18,

Souchong

Tea table sets of China in boxes,

Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the best

quality in pipes,

W. India, and N.

England Rum, } in hds and bls.

Molasses & Sugars

Coffee in bags,

Spinning Cotton,

Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls.

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the best and common sort,

Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,

Shad, Herring and dried Cod Fish,

A quantity of red Soal Leather,

Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,

Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Alspice, Nutmegs, Almonds,

and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitae.

May 13.

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscribers, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.
April 7. Fairfax County, 2nd

BENJAMIN SHREVE, junr.
HAS FOR SALE

At his Store, corner of Prince and Union

Streets.

A few pipes 4th proof brandy,

Ditto hds 2d and 3d proof Rum,

10 Quarter casks Malaga wine,

4 Tiers acid,

20 Barrels herrings,

32 Bags coffee,

3 Boxes glass tumblers,

Bandana handkerchiefs,

China and blue gittia ditto,

India checks,

Raven's duck,

Ladies' London shoes,

And a few pieces of furniture, con-

sisting of 1 desk and book-case, 1 side

board and secretary, 1 bureau, 4 wash-

stands.

July 15.

FOR SALE,

2,000 BUSHELS CORN.

Apply to

PICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

July 3.

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

on the Bill for repealing the late judi-

cy Act.

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and re-
tail, at their Book and Stationary Store,
in King street, between Royal and Fair-
fax streets, the following articles, on
which a liberal deduction will be made
to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Beauclerk; Devilcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin; Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regula Maria Roche, Vicar of Landown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby; Vagabond, by George Walker; Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore; The Armenian, or Ghoul of Scer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller; Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson; 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudenzio di Luca, the Abbe, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespeare papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. The Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke; Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearley; a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delicately, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Fartillery, Blooms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Juvius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Thematocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medley; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pfalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Latin; do. Corder's; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant; Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbara's Lessons and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp; Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War; Gulliver Revived; Laugh and Be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationery.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards, red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities; Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Wafe and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copperplate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding.

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

Wanted,

One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding business.

April 20.

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,
70 tons Plaster,
10 hds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herring,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25.

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool
fine Salt,

300 do. Lisbon

W.M. HODGSON.

May 19.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at this office—The several
ACTS of CONGRESS.

CONCERNING THE

District of Columbia;

Passed at the Second session of the sixth, and the
first session of the seventh Congress of the United
States. — price 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

May 25.

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomac,
About three miles from George-Town,
and the City of Washington, and ten
from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which
are a dwelling house and sundry other im-
provements, several stone quarries and fish
stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7
acres of Land, upon which are a merchant
mill, with three pair of French burr mill
stones and every necessary, complete, for
manufacturing flour to the best advantage,
and with as little manual labor as possible;
a brewery and distillery, a granary, a
miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's
shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of
200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres
and 172 acres above-mentioned, upon which
here are several stone quarries and fish
stands.

The purchaser of the above pro-
perty, will have an assignment of a lease
for the other undivided third part, of which
there will be 6 years to come from the first
day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is
equal in goodness to any, and superior to
most foundation stone on the river—wel-
els of any burthen that can go to George-
Town, can go up to the mill and stone
quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline
to purchase, will of course view the pre-
mises, therefore it is not thought necessary
to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,
at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

R. & J. GRAY;

Price 1 dollar, handsomely bound.
She Lives in Hopes, or Caroline, a narration
founded upon facts, by Miss Hatfield of Man-
chester. Clermont, a tale, in two volumes, by
M. R. Roche, author of the Children of the Ab-
bey—price 2 dollars. Tears and Smiles, a mi-
celaneous collection of Poems by P. Pindar, esq.
the ladies' edition—price 75 cents, bound and
lettered. Dr. Major's Collection of Voyages and
Travels, to be comprised in 20 volumes, one
volume to be published every month until the
whole are completed, the 1st, 2nd and 3d vol-
umes are received—price to subscribers 1 dollar
per volume, neatly bound in boards and orna-
mented with elegant engravings. The Life of
Bonaparte, from his birth to the peace of Lune-
ville—price 1 dollar, bound and lettered. Se-
lected Plays, vol. 2d, containing the Robbers, Fi-
asco, Cabal & Love—price to subscribers 1 dollar
per volume, to non-subscribers 1 dol. 25 cents.
McNeal's Poems, some of them in the Scottish
dialect, 2 vols. with elegant copper plates and
handsome gilt—price 2 dollars.

They have also received an extensive assort-
ment of valuable books, many of them in ele-
gant binding, of which the following are a part :

Swift's Works, in 19 volumes 8vo. elegantly
bound in calf and gilt. Milton's Paradise Lost, fine
hot-pressed edition with plates, bound in
calf and gilt. Young's Night Thoughts, do.
Popé's Works, pocket edition with plates, 8 vo-
lumes, calf, gilt. Adventurer, 4 vols. duodecimo,
gilt. Johnson's and Entick's Pecker Dictionaries,
hot pressed, calf, gilt. Johnson's and
Sheridan's Dictionaries 8vo. Rollin's Ancient
History, in 10 vols. illustrated with a great num-
ber of elegant copper plates. Travels of Amer-
charis the Younger in Greece, 5 vols. bound in
calf. More's Gazetteer of the Eastern Conti-
nent, 8vo. Do. of America, 8vo. Brooks
General Gazetteer. Guthrie's Geographical Gram-
mar. Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo. 8vo.
John Newton Works, 9 vols. duodecimo.
Jephcott's Works, 6 vols. 12mo. Rule's His-
tory of Modern Europe, with an account of the
decay and fall of the Roman Empire, 5 vols.
8vo. Same book elegantly bound in calf and
gilt. Ancient Europe, by the same author, 2
vols. 8vo. calf, gilt. History of England, from
the invasion of Julius Caesar, to the revolution in
1688, by David Hume, esq. with the continua-
tion from the revolution to the end of the Amer-
ican war, 12 vols. 8vo. with elegant heads
and in calf and beautifully gilt.

They have continually on hand wholesale and
retail:—Quarto, Octavo, School and Family
Bibles, Testaments, Columbian, Pearce, Web-
ster, Dilworth, Rational and Universal Spelling
Books. Murray's English Reader, Introduction
and Sequel to Dinto, Scott's Lessons, Moni-
tor, Preceptor, Columbian Orator and Webster